



LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS TO TAKE PORTO RICO.

General Miles landed his forces at the Port of Guanico on Monday. This port is about ten miles from Ponce, the second city of Porto Rico, and between which and San Juan is a good military road, the distance being about eighty-five miles. The Spaniards were taken by surprise and offered a comparatively slight resistance. The Gloucester, formerly the yacht Corsair, again distinguished herself, steaming into the bay ahead of the transports and sending ashore the first landing party, which hauled down the Spanish flag, drove off the Spanish force and raised the Stars and Stripes.

Two boat destroyers, Furor and Pluton, and also one man-of-war, the Oquendo's crew, rescued by the Gloucester.

18. Naval Cadets Frank Taylor Evans and John E. Lewis and five men belonging to the Massachusetts were on board the Iowa when the enemy's ships came out. They were stationed at different points and rendered efficient service.

19. The officers and men of this ship behaved admirably. No set of men could have done more gallant service.

20. I cannot express my admiration for the coolness and judgment of the executive officer, Lieutenant Raymond P. Rodgers, deserves, and will, I hope, receive a proper reward in the hands of the government. The test of the executive officer's work is the conduct of ship and crew in battle—in this case it was simply superb.

21. The coolness of the navigator, Lieutenant H. Schuetz, and of Lieutenant F. K. Hill, in charge of the rapid fire guns on the upper deck, are worthy of the greatest commendation.

22. The officers of the ship did not come under my personal observation, but the result of the action shows how well they did their duty.

No Higher Compliment.

I cannot express my admiration for the magnificent crew, so long as the enemy showed his flag they fought like American seamen; but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women.

23. In conclusion, sir, allow me to congratulate you on the complete victory achieved by your fleet. Very respectfully,
R. D. EVANS,
Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding,
The Commodore's Office, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

CLARK PRAISES HIS SHIP AND MEN.

Believes That but for the Oregon the Colon Would Have Escaped.

U. S. S. Oregon, Fire Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba,
July 4, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to report that at 9:30 a. m. yesterday the Spanish fleet was discovered standing off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. They turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously.

For a short time there was an almost continuous flight of projectiles over this ship, but when our line was fairly engaged the Iowa had made a swift advance as if to ram or close the enemy's fire became defective in train as well as range. The ship was only struck three times, and at least two of them were by fragments of shells. We had no casualties.

Oregon at Full Speed.

2. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through our line to the westward we went ahead at full speed, with the determination of carrying out to the utmost our orders. The enemy tries to escape the ships must close and engage as soon as possible and endeavor to sink the vessels or force them to run ashore.

3. We soon passed all the ships except the Brooklyn, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Schley. At first we only used our main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's ships were following their ships we used our rapid fire guns as well as the six-inch upon them with telling effect.

4. As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships they headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed, pushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear, and before we had her timely beam she too was making for the beach.

The Vizcaya on Fire.

The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to sixteen knots and our fire, added

to that of the Brooklyn, soon sent another, the Vizcaya, to the shore in flames.

Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and for a time it seemed as if she might escape, but when we opened with our forward turret guns and the Brooklyn followed she began to edge in toward the coast and her capture or destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag came down and the Brooklyn signalled "Cease firing," following it with "Congratulations for the grand victory, thanks for your splendid assistance."

3. The Brooklyn sent a boat to her and when the Admiral came up with the New York, Texas and Vixen, she was taken possession of. A prize crew was put on board from this ship under Lieutenant Commander Cogswell, the executive officer, but before 11 p. m. the ship, which had been filling in spite of all efforts to stop leaks, was abandoned, and just as the crew left she went over on her side.

His Men Eager to Fight.

4. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had pushed to the front and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels if they could be overtaken and would engage, their enthusiasm was intense.

5. As these vessels were so much more heavily armed than the Brooklyn they might have concentrated upon and overpowered her, and consequently I am persuaded that but for the way the officers and men of the Oregon steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries the Colon and perhaps the Vizcaya would have escaped.

Therefore I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man individually, I am going to append a list of officers, with the station that they occupied, and the claims of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them be considered.

(Here follows the entire list.)
Very respectfully,
C. E. CLARK, Captain U. S. Navy,
The Commander-in-Chief,
U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Squadron.

ANOTHER FORCE FOR PORTO RICO.

Troops Will Embark for the Island To-day from Newport News.

Newport News, Va., July 26.—The members of the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers will embark on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis at Old Point Comfort to-morrow morning for Porto Rico.

The additions to Camp Haines to-day comprise four batteries of artillery, Battery A of Illinois, the Twenty-seventh Indiana, Battery B of Pennsylvania, and Battery A of Missouri Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania National Guard, who have been here guarding the ship yard for the past few months, are under orders to leave with General Brooke's expedition and are ready to move as soon as they are assigned to a transport.

General Brooke and staff and the Third Illinois will board the St. Louis, which is lying up at Old Point. The general embarkation of the brigade under General Haines will begin to-morrow. According to the present programme the Fourth Ohio Regiment will be taken on the St. Paul; the Fourth Pennsylvania will embark on the Seneca and City of Washington, while the six batteries, five troops of cavalry, the hospital and ambulance corps and the signal corps will embark on the Roumania and Massachusetts.

The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite put into this port to-day and proceeded to the ship yard for repairs to her two forward guns, the muzzles of which have expanded.

231 OF OUR MEN DIED AT SANTIAGO.

Wounded and Missing Bring Casualties Up to 1,595.

Washington, July 26.—General Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the battle of Santiago has been received at the War Department, and is now being prepared for publication. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recapitulated, the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 50 officers and 1,208 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as so far as known the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

General Kent's Division.

In the first division, Major-General Kent commanding, the casualties were as follows: First brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry and the Seventy-first New York—Killed, 5 officers and 40 men; wounded, 14 officers and 262 men; missing, 20 men.

Second brigade, consisting of the Second, Tenth and Twenty-first Infantry—Killed, one officer and 17 men; wounded, 10 officers and 114 men; missing, 3 men.

Third brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Infantry—Killed, 6 officers and 30 men; wounded, 11 officers and 188 men; missing, 0 men.

General Lawton's Division.

Second division, Major-General Lawton commanding:

First brigade, consisting of the Eighth and Twenty-second Infantry and the Second Massachusetts—Killed, one officer and 15 men; wounded, 3 officers and 111 men; missing, 3 men.

Second brigade, consisting of the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry—Killed, 3 officers and 14 men; wounded, 5 officers and 134 men; missing, one man.

Third brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers and 45 men; wounded, 3 officers and 145 men; missing, one man.

General Wheeler's Division.

Cavalry division, Major-General Wheeler commanding:

First brigade, consisting of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers and 9 men; wounded, 12 officers and 113 men; missing, 4 men.

Second brigade, consisting of the First and Tenth Cavalry and the Rough Riders—Killed, 4 officers and 30 men; wounded, 13 officers and 170 men; missing, 8 men.

Light battery battalion—Killed, 3 men; wounded, 1 officer and 8 men.

THESE are stirring times. In fact, one has to keep stirring to remain in the march. The Great Sunday Journal stirs itself once a week, and as a result the best paper of the kind ever published in the United States makes its appearance. Above all things that are worthy of your attention is the Musical Supplement, through which the popular songs of the week are given to Journal readers. This week it will be "I Love My Dolly Best," by Mr. Malcolm Williams, who, by the way, is also the author of "My Ann Eliza," which is making a great reputation as a new character of coon song. Mr. Williams is also a playwright of some distinction, and all his songs show the touch of the learned man. Do not let it be said of you that the Musical Supplement of the Journal cannot be found in your home. Get your order in early.

HOLGUIN MUST QUICKLY FALL.

Spanish Garrison There on the Verge of Striking Its Colors.

FLEET AT GUANTANAMO.

Rounding Up the Spaniards Included in the Surrender of General Toral.

Guantanamo Bay, Santiago de Cuba.



MANILA IS DEWEY'S WHERE HE WILLS IT.

Navy Department Expects to Hear of the City's Capture.

YANKEE FORCE IS STRONG.

By Next Week It Can Hold Its Own on Land or Sea.

Washington, July 26.—The Navy Department is daily expecting to hear of the fall of Manila. The next dispatches received from Admiral Dewey will bring the news that he has assumed the offensive and captured the city.

The department feels assured of Admiral Dewey's ability to take care of himself. He has with him now 6,000 troops, and others are hastening to him as rapidly as steam can bear them. By the middle of next week at the furthest he will have the monitors Monterey and Monadnock to add to his fleet, and a third reinforcement of troops under General Merritt.

The first relief expedition sailed for Manila on May 25 and arrived June 30. It consisted of 105 officers and 2,386 enlisted men, under command of General T. M. Anderson.

The second expedition, under command of General F. V. Greene, sailed June 15 and arrived July 17. It consisted of 128 officers and 3,428 men.

The third expedition is now on the Pacific. It sailed in two sections on June 27 and June 29, and is due at Manila any day. This expedition is made up of 197 officers and 6,650 men.

Small Forces on the Way.

The fourth expedition, under command of General E. S. Otis, sailed July 15, and is due August 15. The expedition is composed of 42 officers and 1,640 men.

Four days later the fifth expedition, containing 54 officers and 1,294 men, sailed. Both are expected to arrive at Manila at the same time.

The sixth expedition, under General H. G. Otis, sailed July 23, with 50 officers and 840 men. The seventh expedition, under General Klug, sails Friday.

So much for the Navy. Admiral Dewey will have with him General Merritt, more than 12,000 troops, and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock. In less than a month more than 19,000 American troops will have been landed at Manila and others will be steaming across the Pacific Ocean.

The arrival of General Merritt will at once be followed by his assumption of the duties of military Governor of the islands. As soon as he has taken charge he will turn his attention to the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, and, if necessary, will use force to teach him that Americans have captured the island and intend to take charge of it.

The greatest trouble feared by the Administration is the attitude of the insurgent chief and his followers.

(Copyright 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
Special Cable to the Journal.

Hong Kong, July 26.—Repeated telegraphic reports that all European nations have agreed that America shall not annex the Philippines have aroused the spirits of the Spaniards at their headquarters in the capital. Encouraging dispatches are being sent to General Augusti and renewed attempts have been made to buy or kill the General.

Consul-General Wildman has removed to Victoria Peak, to escape spies. He is feeling the effects of the strain.

The German steamer left here this morning for Manila, carrying supplies for the German fleet.

(Copyright 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
Special Cable to the Journal.

Berlin, July 26.—The German arms of Manila have combined in a vigorous protest to the German Government because the British Government has completed successful negotiations in Washington in the interest of British arms in the Philippines.

A reply was sent to Manila to-day by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Manila arms are reminded that in the first place the Philippines are not yet an American possession. No demands can reasonably be made of the United States until after the close of the war. The German Government assures the German Merchants of Manila that their interests will be amply protected, though nothing will be done without a thorough understanding with the United States.

Colonel Stover to Command.

San Francisco, July 26.—General Merritt has selected Lieutenant-Colonel Leo Stover, of the First South Dakota Infantry, to command troops going to Manila this week on the steamer St. Paul. They will embark on Thursday or Friday. Two battalions of the First South Dakota left for the Philippines on the steamer Rio de Janeiro last Saturday. The remaining battalion of the regiment is to go on the St. Paul. General Merritt has decided to send the recruits for the First Colorado and Tenth Pennsylvania.

A Popular Mistake.

Regarding Remedies for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

The national disease of Americans is indigestion or in its chronic form, dyspepsia, and for the very reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trifling stomach trouble, when as a matter of fact, indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will fall a victim to consumption. Many kidney diseases and heart troubles date their beginning from poor indigestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stomachs are out of gear; weary, languid, faded-out women owe their condition to imperfect digestion.

When nearly every person you meet is afflicted with weak digestion it is not surprising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a cure for dyspepsia, as well as a score of other troubles, when in fact, as Dr. Werthler says, there is but one genuine dyspepsia cure which is perfectly safe and reliable, and moreover, it is a scientific combination of pure pepsin (free from animal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts and bismuth. It is sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No extravagant claims are made for them, but for indigestion or any stomach trouble Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are far ahead of any remedy yet discovered. They act on the food eaten; no dieting is necessary; simply eat all the wholesome food you want, and these tablets will digest it. A cure results, because all the stomach needs is a rest, which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give by doing the work of digestion.

Druggists sell these tablets at 50 cts. per package. Circulars and testimonials sent free by addressing Stuart Co., chemists, Marshall, Mich.

CARLISTS HEMMED IN BY TROOPS.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
Madrid, via Biarritz, July 26.—The Government is making active military preparations to prevent a Carlist uprising in the Basque provinces of Navarre, Catalonia and Aragon. They are full of soldiers. Many regiments are in camp, the villages not being able to quarter them. Artillery has been sent forward and all battalions increased by two companies.

The Carlists are only waiting a favorable opportunity for an uprising.

SICKNESS TO HEALTH.

What Paine's Celery Compound Is Doing for Hosts of Women.



It speaks volumes for Paine's celery compound that of all the many women who have recovered health by its means very many were induced to take it through the persuasion of other women—sisters, mothers or friends.

When a sick and feeble sufferer is seen to gain steadily in health and vigor from taking Paine's celery compound no room for doubt is left to the most stubborn-minded person. This joyous transformation from sickness to health is going on in thousands of homes this Summer.

Here is the experience—like that of hundreds of others—of Mrs. R. H. Studds:

135 N. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Wells, Richardson & Co.:
Gentlemen—Paine's celery compound was recommended to my husband by his father, who told him to have me try it, for with other remedies I did not seem to be getting better. I was suffering from nervousness, and my husband seemed to nurse it from me, as she did not sleep more than 15 to 20 minutes at any time. I also suffered from indigestion and very torpid liver. I find that Paine's celery compound not only comes up to what you say, but that it is, without doubt, the best tonic and remedy for women. I do not think it can be recommended too highly.

Respectfully yours,
Mrs. R. H. Studds.

Mrs. Lydia M. Hayden, of Marion, Ind., writes:

"Before commencing the use of Paine's celery compound I was treated by many doctors and tried many remedies, but did not get any better. I seemed to be all broken down, I was tired all the time and my constitution seemed to be giving out. I weighed only 115 pounds last fall when I commenced using Paine's celery compound. In less than two months I weighed 124 pounds, an unusual weight for me. I have had better health ever since and have felt better this summer than I have for years."

"My little daughter was away from home on a visit, and came home looking as if she had had a hard sickness. I went right away and got her a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and she has had better health since than she ever had in her life, eats hearty and is growing fast."

No woman in any way out of health can in justice to herself and her family fail to take Paine's celery compound when its power of restoring health is so abundantly proved.

THE \$100,000 MARK

Yesterday the Monument Fund for a Memorial to the

NATION'S DEAD HEROES

reached the grand total of \$101,809.26!

What a glorious tribute to the men who have laid down their lives on the altar of patriotism! What a remarkable response to the Journal's call to memorize the martyrs of the Maine and the heroes of Cuban battles! Never before was the heart of the people so touched—never before was their response so prompt, so generous.

THIS sum has come from all the people. It is made up of the pennies of school children, the dimes of hard working men and women, and the generous checks of the rich from the North and South, from London, Paris, Mexico, China and even far off Corea.

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